THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER's

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit.

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(In continuation.)

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The art of Reading, dialogues, *etc.*
Dodsley's and Esop's Fables.
Visit for a Week, or hints for the employment of time.
Dwight's Geography, by way of question and answer.
Beauties of the Children's Friend.

(To be continued.)

FOUND,

On the Coal Hill, near Pittsburgh, a SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again, by proving property, and paying charges.

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1809.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 12 1-2 cents,)
AT ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
THE
SPEECH OF JAMES MOUNTAIN, Esq.
IN DEFENCE OF
JAMES BELL,

Who was tried for MURDER, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Beaver, the 14th January, 1809.

This interesting speech is published for the *relief* of the family of Guyon Bell, deceased.

Jan. 18, 1809.

In pursuance of an order from the Honorable the Judges of the Court of *Common Pleas* of the County of Allegheny—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned session of the said Court, *for the trial of issues*, will be holden the third Monday, (the 20th) of February, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh—of which the *Petit Jury* of the last Court, the Constables and other officers of the peace within the County, are desired to take notice and give their attendance.

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 19th, 1809. }

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 4th day of February next,—

One equal and undivided fourth part of the following described five several tracts or pieces of land, situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, in the county of, formerly, Westmoreland, now Allegheny, viz.—One of them known by the No. 1, beginning at the mouth of Girty's Run, emptying into the Allegheny, thence up the said river ninety-six perches to an elm tree, thence by reserved land west fourteen perches and a half to a post, south twenty-six perches to a mulberry tree, and west one hundred and seventy-one perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2, north one hundred and thirty-two perches to a post, thence by lots No. 4 and 5 east three hundred and seventy perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence down the same one hundred and forty-three perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and thirty acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 2, adjoining the foregoing, containing two hundred and fifteen acres and sixty-four perches, and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 3, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 2, containing two hundred acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 34, adjoining lots No. 40, 33, 28 and 35, containing two hundred acres and allowance—And one other of them known by the No. 35, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 34, containing two hundred acres and allowance. The said undivided fourth part of the foregoing described lots of land, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Boyd, by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Shff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 25, 1809.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

A more flagrant attack on the constitutional rights of the citizens could not have been devised, than the following law for enforcing the Embargo.

AN ACT

To enforce and make more effectual an act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbours of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall put, place or load on board any ship, vessel, boat or water craft, or into any cart, waggon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, with or without wheels, any specie, goods, wares or merchandize, with intent to export, transport or convey the same without the United States or the territories thereof, to any foreign place, kingdom or country, or with intent to convey the same on board any foreign ship or vessel, within or without the limits of the United States, or with the intent in any other manner to evade the acts to which this act is a supplement, all such specie, goods, wares and merchandize, and also the ship, vessel, boat, water craft, cart, waggon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, on board, or in which the same may be so put, placed, or loaded as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so putting, placing or loading the same as aforesaid, and also the aiders and abettors therein, shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined a sum, by the court before which the conviction is had, equal to four times the value of such specie, goods, wares and merchandize. *Provided however*, That this section shall not be construed to extend to any person or persons, not being the owner or owners, of such specie, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall first inform and make complaint to the collector of the district of any such offence committed within the same district; and any informer or informers not being the owner or owners as aforesaid, upon conviction of the offenders, shall be entitled to one half of the fine aforesaid, when the same shall be received by the United States, and shall be entitled to a certificate for that purpose from the court before whom the conviction shall be had.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to put on board any ship, vessel, or boat of any description whatever, any specie or goods, wares or merchandize, either of domestic or foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, and the same is hereby prohibited, unless a permit particularly stating the articles thus to be laden shall have been previously obtained from the collector of the district in which such ship, vessel, or boat, may then be, or from a revenue officer especially authorised by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the lading shall be made under the inspection of the proper revenue officers, nor unless the owner, or owners, consignee, or factor of the ship, vessel, or boat, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States in a sum six times the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to a foreign port or place, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel—and that the whole cargo shall be relanded either in the port where the vessel may then be, or in such other port of the United States as shall be designated in the clearance. And it shall be lawful for the collectors of the customs to refuse permission to put any cargo on board any such ship, vessel, or boat, whenever in their opinion there is an intention to violate the embargo, or whenever they shall have received instructions to that effect by direction of the president of the United States. Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend to any ship, vessel, or boat, uniformly employed in the navigation only of bays, sounds, rivers and lakes, within the jurisdiction of the United States, which shall have obtained a general permission, agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners, consignee or factor, of any ship, vessel or boat, as described in the preceding section, which may, at the time when notice of this act shall be received at the several custom houses respectively, be laden in whole or in part, shall, on notice given by the collector, either discharge such cargo, or give bond for the same in the manner and conditions mentioned in the preceding section; and if the cargo shall not be discharged within ten days, or the bond given within three days after such notice, the ship, vessel or boat and cargo, shall be wholly forfeited—But the collectors are hereby authorised to order or to cause the cargoes of such vessels to be discharged for the same causes as they may refuse permission to put any cargo on board of vessels not yet laden in whole or in part. And they are likewise authorised in the mean while, and until the cargoes shall have been discharged, or bonds given, as the case may be, to take possession of such vessels and to take such other measures as may be necessary to prevent their departure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby authorised to grant under such general instructions as the President of the United States may give to that effect, a general permission to ships, vessels, or boats, whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers, or lakes, within the jurisdiction of the United States, when it can be done without danger of the embargo being violated, to take on board at any time such articles of domestic or foreign growth as may be designated in such general permission or permissions, bond with one or more sureties being previously given to the U. S. by the owner, owners, consignee or factors of such ship, vessel, or boat, and by the master thereof, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the said vessel, that such vessel shall not, during the time limited in the condition of the bond, depart from any district of the United States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board, that the said vessel shall not during the time above mentioned, proceed to any other port than that mentioned in her clearance, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade; and that on every voyage or trip the whole of the cargo shall be landed in a port of the United States within the bay, sound, rivers, or lakes to which the navigation of such vessel is confined.

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That if any ship, vessel or boat, not having received a general permission, and a general bond not having been first given in the manner provided for in the next preceding section, shall take on board any specie, or any goods, wares, or merchandize, either of foreign or domestic growth, produce or manufacture contrary to the provisions of the second section of this act, such ship, vessel, or boat, together with specie and goods, wares or merchandize, shall be wholly forfeited—and the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, master or commander of such ship, vessel, or boat, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship, vessel or boat, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons whose names do or may appear as owner or owners of any ship or vessel either on the certificate of the register, enrollment or license of any such ship or vessel, or if neither registered nor licensed, on the last clearance or custom house document issued before the passing of this act for such ship or vessel, shall be reputed as the true owner of such ship or vessel and be liable to the payment of all penalties which may be incurred by the owners of such ship or vessel by reason of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, or of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto by such ship or vessel; *Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to release any other person or persons from the payment of any penalty incurred by virtue of any of the acts aforesaid. And in case of any new register or license being granted during the continuance of the said acts, or in case of the sale of any ship or vessel neither registered or licensed, a bond with one or more sureties to the United States, shall, previous to the granting of any such new register or license, or to recognizing the sale of such vessel not registered or licensed, be required by the collector, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of such ship or vessel that such ship or vessel shall not during the continuance of the acts laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, contravene or infringe any of the provisions of the said acts—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel who shall have made a bona fide sale of such ship or vessel in any port or harbour of the United States, before notice of this act at such port or harbour respectively; nor to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel in any foreign port or place, who shall have made a bona fide sale thereof, before notice of this act: *And provided also*, That such bond shall not release the owners and master of such ship or vessel, or any other person from the obligation of giving every other bond required by this act or by any of the acts aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where either under this act, or under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, or under any of the acts supplementary thereto, a bond has been or shall be given to the United States with condition that certain goods, wares and merchandize or the cargo of a vessel shall be relanded in some port of the United States, the party or parties to such bond, shall within two months after the date of the same, (unless in the case of a voyage from New-Orleans to an Atlantic port or from an Atlantic port to New-Orleans, in either of which cases, four months shall as heretofore be allowed) produce to the collector of the port from which the vessel had been cleared with such goods, wares, merchandize or cargo a certificate of the relanding of the same from the collector of the proper port: on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, as well as in every suit instituted on a bond given for a voyage from or to New-Or-

leans, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be given of such relanding, or loss of the vessel at sea. But neither capture, distress or any other accident whatever shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any such suit: Unless such capture shall be expressly proved to have been hostile, and such distress or accident occasioned by no negligence or deviation, nor unless such vessel shall have been from the commencement of the voyage wholly navigated by a master, mate or mates, mariners and crew, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States, nor unless such mate or mates, mariners and crew, shall all if living, (and the proof of their death shall lie on the defendant) be produced on the trial and sworn as competent witnesses, nor unless such master, mate or mates, mariners and crew, shall have signed a shipping paper in due form of law, and a copy thereof designating specially the msater, mate or mates, mariners and crew, and their permanent places of residence, shall have been lodged with the collector of the port, to whom the bond aforesaid shall have been given, before the commencement of the voyage, and subscribed and sworn to by the master before such collector; and any master who shall falsely, wilfully and corruptly swear as to the facts contained in such copy, shall, on conviction, suffer the pains and penalties of perjury. And in every suit instituted on a bond given as aforesaid, the defendants shall pay all the costs, if they shall not within the limited time have produced the certificate of relanding to the collector of the proper port.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no registered or sea letter vessel, though in ballast shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from any port of the United States, unless the same bond shall have been previously given, which is required from vessels licensed for the coasting trade, before they are allowed to depart. And if any such ship or vessel shall depart without bond having been given as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel shall be forfeited; and the owner, owners, agent, consignee, factor, and master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as any other person concerned in such prohibited departure, shall be liable to the same penalties imposed by law in the case of vessels licensed for the coasting trade departing without bond having been given, or without clearance, as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of all the districts of the United States, shall, and they are hereby authorised to take into their custody specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, found on board of any ship or vessel, boat or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicintiy thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported; and not to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same in some place of the United States, whence, in the opinion of the collector there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the collectors, either by this or any other act respecting the embargo to refuse permission to put any cargo on board any vessel, boat, or other water craft, to detain any vessel, or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the president may give, and such general rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid; which instructions and general rules the collectors shall be bound to obey—And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person acting under the directions of and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the president in evidence for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district wherein the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon as law and justice may require, and the judgement of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is grounded, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party's giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the U. States, or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this and other acts respecting the embargo for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie or articles of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating, or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, unless herein before otherwise directed; and all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States." or by virtue of the several acts supplementary thereto, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt, or by indictment or information, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the government of the navy of the U. States," and if otherwise, shall be distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage," passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred, and any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may, if necessary, be a witness on the trial therefor, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to hire, arm and employ thirty vessels, not exceeding in tonnage one hundred and thirty tons each, belonging to the citizens of the United States, and so many seamen as shall be necessary to man the same for immediate service, in enforcing the laws of the United States on the sea coast thereof, and to dismiss the same from service whenever he shall deem the same expedient. Provided however, That such hiring, arming and employment shall not be for a term exceeding one year. And the said ships or vessels when so hired and armed, shall be employed under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the president of the United States by the seventh section of the act of March the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to grant permission to citizens having property of value in places without the jurisdiction of the United States, to dispatch vessels for the same shall henceforth cease.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, during the continuance of the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States." and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Jan. 9. 1809. APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1809.

Governor Snyder is removing from office all those who opposed his election.

—

John Morrison, of Greensburgh, is appointed by the governor, Prothonotary of Westmoreland county, vice Thomas Hamilton, removed.

John Kelso, Prothonotary of Erie county, vice James E. Heron, removed.

—

James Mountain, of this town, is appointed by the Attorney General, Prosecutor for the counties of Allegheny and Washington, in the room of Henry Baldwin and James Ashbrook.

—

Since Mr. Giles's famous bill for enforcing the embargo has become a law, it is as dangerous to be in possession of money, as it was in France in the time of Robespierre; and to be suspected, of being suspicious, is, as it then was, sufficient evidence of guilt.

—

At Louisville, falls of Ohio, the river rose to an unprecedented heighth—the town was completely inundated, and the streets of Shipping Port, a small town just below the falls, were navigable for boats. The water is said to have risen fifteen feet higher than has ever been known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

—

Rice Jones, Esq. a member of the house of representatives of the Indiana Territory, was deliberately murdered in the streets of Kaskaskias, on the 7th of December, by Dr. James Dunlap. Five hundred dollars is offered for the apprehending of Dunlap.

—

Western Missionary Society.—In the senate of this state, on the 15th ult. Mr. N. Irish presented a petition from the Synod of Pittsburgh, stating that "they had formed themselves into a society called the *Western Missionary Society*, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the gospel among the inhabitants of the new settlements, the Indian tribes, and if need be, among some of the interior inhabitants, where they are not able to support the gospel," praying for an act of incorporation; which was twice read and referred to Messrs. Irish, Palmer, and Burrows, to consider and report thereon.

Same day Mr. Irish presented the petition of John Woods, of Pine township, Allegheny county, stating that he entered the service of his country, in 1776; and served faithfully the term of his enlistment. That he was wounded at the battle of Edgehill. That, after the revolution, he was actively engaged on the frontier, against the Indians. That he never received the arrearage nor depreciation of his pay. And being now advanced in life, and with a large family, he is under the necessity of praying, from the justice of his country, some aid, in his present miserable circumstances. And the said petition was twice read, and referred to the committee to whom had been referred, on the 13th inst. the petition of Nicholas Blake and others, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Laycock presented the petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Beaver county, praying that certain alterations may be made in the state road, between Beaver and Mercer; and the same was twice read, and referred to Mr. Lacock, Mr. Erwin, and Mr. Brady, to consider and report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

And on the 28th ult. Mr. Irish presented the petition of the minister, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity church in Pittsburgh, praying that they may be enabled to raise, by way of lottery, the sum of 4000 dollars, to enable them to pay the debts arising from the building the said church, and to finish the same; and the said petition was twice read, and referred to Mr. Irish, Mr. Wayne, and Mr. Mayer, to consider and report thereon.

THE PEACE PARTY.

It is dull times at Washington. A Peace Party is forming in the very bosom of democracy. Mr. Macon and Mr. R. D. Williams take the lead of this party, and as independent and honest men, which they really are, though very great and very erroneous theorists, they are utterly excluded from the ministerial caucuses. Indeed it is probable that they are opposed to caucusing upon principle. But they are still violently in love with the Embargo, which they think is excellently calculated to keep us "whole and at peace." When they shall be convinced that this favorite measure of theirs is inefficient, which it would seem that they must be, as men of sense, at no very distant day, their whole weight will be thrown in opposition to the "hostile propensities" of the administration. Mr. Macon said last session that we were already in a state of QUID WAR, but *quidism* of every sort is now out of fashion, and he is decidedly opposed to any war at all. *Freemans Jour.*

We understand from a respectable gentleman, that the expedition which sailed from Halifax last month, is destined for Cayenne, which the British intend to conquer for the Portuguese. In case of success two British regiments are to be left there to hold it.

We learn, that these statements come pretty direct from gen. Prevost himself.

North Amer.

A meeting of the citizens of Albany was called on the 13th inst. to take into consideration the present alarming state of public affairs, and the proposed measures for enforcing the embargo.

A similar meeting was called at Springfield Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, *Jan.* 18.

Executive orders have been issued from the custom house requiring every ship-owner who has cargo on board his vessel, though laden for the mere convenience of storage, to execute a bond within three days, to *six times* the value of ship and cargo, conditioned that he will not violate the embargo laws. If he refuses to bond, he must unload, however inconvenient or expensive, or both ship and cargo will be forfeited to the United States. From others the keys of their empty rotten vessels have been imperiously demanded, that the myrmidons of the collector may search for goods, which the act implies are laden by *stealth*.—These arbitrary measures literally degrade the merchant of wealth, honor and honesty, of whom we can proudly boast to have many, to a level with "*the most worthless part of mankind.*" The jacobins, or *French tories*, rejoice to see such vile deeds done, and with them it is in character. But the *American*, who loves his country and reveres the right of liberty and property, execrates the law and law makers.

It is a bad law that makes the mind pause between the duty of submission and resistance. In such a case, those who submit, are more praise-worthy.—If the new embargo law was not of this nice balancing description, why should a military force be so carefully and despotically provided for the execution?—Are the Americans already so degenerate, as to require to be dragooned into submission to legitimate authority?

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 17.—The ship Liberty loaded with cotton and naval stores, was, on Saturday last, dismantled by order of the collector, while lying at dock on the north side of the town. On Saturday night, it it said, she was torn from the wharf by the ice, and was found ashore yesterday morning on Governor's island, and no person on board. She was yesterday taken possession of by order of the collector, and lighters employed to take out the cargo, to be disposed of as the embargo laws direct. Others say, on the other side, that an attempt was made to run off with her dismantled as she was; and that she did not succeed on account of icy obstructions.

A gentleman just arrived from Canada, informs that between Montreal and Middlebury, in Vermont, he counted 700 sleighs, going to and returning from that Province. Those going were loaded with provisions, potashes, &c. We hope those returning were bringing back a part of the Five Millions of dollars, which have found their way out of the United Sta since our wretched Embargo system was ado ed.

Boston Centine

STAUNTON, (Va.) *Jan.* 18.

"*A*" *Cloud* "*of War in our political rizon.*"—It is with painful emotions we form the anxious reader, that we have no g news to satisfy his enquiring mind. Bl clouds with thick darkness still enveil us, in this mist and vapour must we remain, some other hand more friendly disposed t that which at present holds the reigns of vernment, shall lead us out of this house bondage, and out of this thraldom of iniqui

Mr. Giles's celebrated bill, has become a t The precipitation which was manifected on passage of this bill stands unparalleled in history. But it has passed! at dead of ni —oh, fatal hour!—when nought but owls, thieves, and murderers, and beasts of prey sporting and havocking with the lives of innocent, did the *supposed enlightened* representatives of these states over which *Washington* once presided, devise and enact a la which, we fear, will eventually extinguish t spark of Liberty which now only remains remind us of what we have once been.

But why need *we* repine? Are the peo hurried along blind-folded? Have they not b repeatedly told, that if they did not chan their Representatives, the blackest of ev would be entailed upon them? Has not the s small voice of Congress, *the minority*, wh pered in every ear in the Union, "Your cou try is not yet destroyed—change your rule and more than a remnant shall be saved." I the people will not hear, they will not ta heed.

The embargo, we have been told, was prevent a war; we have tried it about thirte months—what is the consequence?—1. a to end to business—2. destruction to our crops 3. the country drained of its money—4. t country subject to be invaded on the southe frontiers—5. rebellion talked of in the north 6. the treasury emptied of its specie—7. loan of five millions recommended—8. recru ting thoughout the union for nine months pa preparatory for war—9. calling on the diffe ent states to furnish one hundred thousand mi tia, to assist in that war—10. raising a nav force of four or five thousand men to man t gun-boats and other boats to cruize up our coast—11. raising an army of fifty tho sand men which is impudently called "Volu teers," to defend——what? To defend the F bargo!!! Thus we see as plain as our finge upon our hands, that the Embargo, instead keeping us from a war, has actually brough us into one. Is there any person in the cou try who will deny this assertion? we cann think that any man who will speak under t influence of his conscience, will do it. Let t people be on the alert, for they have every thi but good to expect.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer h congratulated the nation on the passage of th bill to enforce the Embargo—when he copies t following resolutions he will have an opport nity of congratulating the administration on th spirit, which this bill has excited—and he ma tell his Patron that spirit will be univers throughout the United States, if even, as M Masters observed in Congress, "*the hand Napoleon should be there.*"—REGISTER.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 13.—For the information and satisfaction of distant friends, and all wh espouse sound principles, I deem it my duty t add a few particulars of the meeting of whic the official account follows—Mechanic Hall capable of holding about 700 persons was ful and crowded, together with the stairs leading to it before 12 o'clock, the time appointed.—The people then began to form a large con course in the street; but the extreme coldness of the day rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the chairman and the gentlemen near him to begin the proceeding; and this is particularly stated as an apology to the great numbers of our friends who came up afterwards, but not in time to hear the resolutions when they were read the second time in the front. Josiah Ogdon Hoffman, Esq. at the request of the Chairman, read the resolutions to those within the room; and after the question was put and carried, there being a loud call from the street to read them there, the chairman and secretary went out, attended by Mr. Hoffman, who read them once more from the balcony; prefaced by a short and animated address, to the most numerous and respectable meeting ever seen in this city or state. Those assembled to adopt these resolutions, amounted by the most moderate computation, to upwards of Three Thousand of our fellow-citizens; consisting, as Mr. Jefferson may rest assured, not of the most worthless, but of the most valuable part of the community. The reader was frequently interrupted by the most ranturous applause, and when he had done, and the vote had been taken, they expressed their hearty approbation, in six thundering cheers, which made the welkin ring.—*Evening Post.*

The following is the official account:

At a meeting of many thousands of such Citizens of the city of New-York, who disapprove of the recent measures of the Administration, particularly of the "Act making further provisions for enforcing the Embargo," at Mechanic Hall, on Friday, the 13th January 1809.

On motion of Judge Pendleton,

The Hon. EGBERT BENSON, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Esq. secretary.

Mr. Pendleton, in behalf of the committee appointed to prepare and submit to their fellow citizens, certain resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis

of our puplic affairs, informed the meeting that the committee was prepared to report.

Ordered, on motion, the same be received and read, and thereupon the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of emminent danger, their indespensible duty, peaceably to assemble and declare their opinion upon the measures of government, and the state of public affairs.

Resolved, That the U. States, placed along an extensive sea coast, and upon the banks of great navigable lakes and rivers, have, by a succesful pursuit of commerce, risen in wealth and power, with a rapidity, unexampled in the history of nations;—a prosperity, which, under divine providence, was owing to the wise and prudent policy of former administrations; who, while they resisted injustice with firmness and energy, cultivated, with good faith and impartiality, peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Resolved, That the conduct of the government in 1798, supported by the people in the measures then adopted, was completely successfull, and in an illustrious instance, which can never be forgotten, fully demonstrated that it is always both wiser and safer to repel *first* aggressors with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence to invite a repetition of injuries and insults.

Resolved, That if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the decree of Berlin, the consequences would, in all probability, have been the same; and the national interests would have been promoted and the national honour preserved.

Resolved, That the acts of congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the welfare of the state of public affairs, and inconsistant with the spirit of the constitution.

Resolved, That this and other ruinous measures of the administration have paralized every branch of industry, reduced the value of property, distressed all classes of our fellow citizens, extinguished commerce, discouraged agriculture, nearly annihilated the public revenue, and must eventually load the people with heavy and oppressive taxes.

Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution of U. S. declaring that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supporting by oath or affirmation, and particularly described the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized," and that "excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed," are essensial to the enjoyment of liberty and property, but the act making further provisions for *enforcing the Embargo* is a violation of the same—in as much as the executive officers are authorised, upon their own mere suspicion, to enter any place (not excepting even our dwelling houses) where specie or goods of domestic growth and manufacture are deposited, and take the same into their custody or may stop or detain any vessel or any sort of carriages by land apparently going *towards* the territories of a foreign power, or towards the vicinity thereof: all which they may do, without oath, without the interposition of a civil magistrate or process of law, and without being obliged to assign any cause for such violence—Inasmuch as the President or even any person he may choose by a simple mandate to appoint, may call out the land and naval forces of the U. S. to assist in enforcing this provision of the act—Inasmuch as the president is invested with the power to give secret instructions at his will and pleasure to his various deputies, which are to be their guide in the execution of the said act, which they are bound to obey, and which are to be their complete protection against any appeal to the law of the land at the suit of the aggrieved—Inasmuch also as in many cases excessive bonds are required and the citizens subjected to enormous penalties and vexatious suits, in which innocence is no defence, followed by ruinous judgments against which there is no possible relief, but by application to the mere discretion of the very ministerial officer at whose recommendation this odious law was adopted: in all which and several other provisions of the said act, it is in our judgment, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to every hazard, and every sacrifice of life and fortune to preserve the safety, the honor, peace and liberties of our country.

Resolved, That whilst we cannot forbear to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and the impartiality of our present rulers, yet in a period of so much difficulty and danger, we feel it our duty, solemnly to call upon our fellow citizens, to act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or put the union of the states in jeopardy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens throughout this state, peaceably to assemble in their several counties to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs; to unite with us in our endeavors to obtain a redress of grievances, and, by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country, restore it to that elevated prosperity and honor, which it enjoyed under our Immortal Washington.

EGBERT BENSON, *Chairman.*
EDWARD DUNSCOMB, *Secretary.*

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

WORTHY ALL IMITATION.

GLOUCESTER RESOLVES—At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, (Mass.) Jan. 12th 1809, the following Resolves were read and unanimously accepted, with one dissentient only—viz.

As the object of Government is the security and protection of the governed;

Resolved, That every administration whose object or tendency is other than the public good, or whose policy is guided by other motives than the general interest, neither comports with the design of Heaven, nor merits the esteem or confidence of men.

Resolved, That as there is nothing more desirable or advantageous than Peace, when bottomed on justice and honor, so there is nothing more disgraceful when attained by base means and purchased at the price of Independence and Liberty.

Resolved, That as our national rulers have attempted to teach us a lesson hard to be understood by freemen, viz. That our vessels must rot at our wharves for *security*—our mariners desert their country for employment and protection, or starve at home—our produce must perish on our hands—a standing army must be distributed through our country to enforce the most unjust, unequal and oppressive laws—the people must be reduced step by step to poverty, till their spirit is broken down, and they become a nation of slaves—and the will of a president must be paramount to the constitution; so we will never applaud or support that administration, who at this awful crisis, are regardless of our sufferings—who trample on our rights, and turn a deaf ear to our just complaints.

Resolved, That some of the most important provisions of the constitution have been violated—that congress under a pretence of *regulating* have *annihilated* commerce—that a standing army has been raised, and troops quartered among us in time of profound peace, to enforce at the point of the bayonet, the most tyrannical laws—that the "encroachments of the general government on the state governments," ought to be "signals of general alarm"—one spirit ought to *animate the whole*—and above all, arouse the northern states to a real sense of their danger.

Resolved, That as the inhabitants of this town, with many others in the state, have sought redress for their grievances, by humbly petitioning Congress; and their petitions have been treated with contempt—their sufferings represented as trifling, and themselves called "the worthless part of the community," they consider it not only right, but a duty, in this public manner, to manifest their indignation at such conduct, and to seek relief from another quarter.

Resolved, That to our state government we look for council, protection and relief, at this awful period of general calamity; that as we have been educated in the principles of civil liberty, and from our cradles upwards, have been taught to believe, we were in a land of freedom, so we will never suffer our commerce and fisheries to be destroyed, nor surrender our precious liberties to a Despot either foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That the firm and dignified stand, the brilliant display of eloquence and argument, made by the minority in congress, entitle them to our highest praise; their arguments are in our opinion *unanswered* and *unanswerable*; and that as the inhabitants of this town were among the *first*, to assert, so they will be among the *last*, to surrender their independence.

Resolved, That we reciprocate the sentiments expressed by our brethern at Bath, in their late town meeting.

Resolved, That a respectful Address be transmitted in the name of this town to our general court of this commonwealth setting forth the evils under which we suffer; and praying that Hon. Body to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they may deem expedient for the public welfare—and that a committee be chosen for this purpose.

Resolved, That a committee of public safety be appointed to watch over the interests of the town;—that they be empowered to suppress all disturbers of the peace, and notice every abuse offered by any individual, or combination of men, patrolling our streets and wharves, having offensive weapons, either by night or day, to the annoyance and terror of the inhabitants; and have them apprehended and punished at the expense of the town;—and that this committee be empowered to correspond with similar committees in other towns.

Resolved that we will mutually watch and protect what little property we have still left that we will use all lawful means "to arrest disturbers and breakers of the peace; or such other persons as may (under pretence of authority under government) go armed by night," or utter any menaces, or threatening speeches, to the fear and teror of the good people of this town—and that we will ever hold in abhorrence pimping spies and night walkers, who strive to fatten on the spoils of their suffering fellow-citizens.

Attest. JOHN ROGERS, Town Clerk.
Goucester, Jan. 12, 1809.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.
Six Cents Reward

And no charges will be paid for apprehending an apprentice to the subscriber named WILLIAM MARSHALL, aged fourteen years.—Had on when he went away, a new fur hat, brown cloth jacket and vest, olive corded pantaloons, &c. He is much marked with the small-pox, has dark hair and hazle eyes. All persons are forbid harbouring the said apprentice at their peril.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
Corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

List of Causes

Set down for Trial at an adjourned Court for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 20th February next.

David Semple's ex's.	*vs*	Samuel Semple's ad's
Samuel Lord	*vs*	John Gibson
Robert Magee	*vs*	Samuel Jones
Joseph Baldridge & al	*vs*	Thomas Reese
Anthony Rollins	*vs*	John Hughes
Patrick Sargerson	*vs*	John Jack, surving obligor of Wm. Shaw
George Bowers	*vs*	Samuel *Rippey*
James O'Hara	*vs*	William Lee
Robert Dickey	*vs*	Samuel English
Edward Patchel	*vs*	John G. M'*Dowell*
West Elliot	*vs*	John *Rowland*
Same	*vs*	John Thornburgh
George Eakin	*vs*	Joseph Patten
James *G.* Herron	*vs*	David Mead, Esq.
David Mead	*vs*	*D.* M'Nair and Jas. *G.* Herron
Thomas Billington	*vs*	Thomas *Reese*
Andrew Wisely	*vs*	George *Donoughy*
Hugh *Montgomery*	*vs*	John Norris
Anthony Evans	*vs*	Peter Bugher
Samuel Young	*vs*	James Wilkins
John White	*vs*	Elam Thomas
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	John White
Robert Willeby	*vs*	Joseph *M'*Knight
Art. Gardner for use	*vs*	*Dunning M'*Nair
Mathias Hook	*vs*	Joseph Perry
Commonwealth	*vs*	John Louderback
Same	*vs*	Peter Louderback
Same	*vs*	Samuel Lockhart
Robert Smith	*vs*	John Crawford
Amos Pyles	*vs*	Robert James
Wm. M'Candless	*vs*	Thomas Bracken
John Grubb	*vs*	Ephraim Jones's ex's
John Dickerson & wife	*vs*	Samuel Boyd
Js. M'Managill for use	*vs*	James Alexander
John Stevenson	*vs*	John Hall
Jeremiah Sturgeon	*vs*	James Powell
James Patterson	*vs*	Ephraim Jones's ex's.
Hance Scott	*vs*	Timothy Murphy
Henry Perry	*vs*	David Boggs
Sarah Ramage	*vs*	John Patterson
John Shew for use &c.	*vs*	John Weems
same	*vs*	same
John Rowland	*vs*	John Thornsburg
Jas. Chess and wife	*vs*	David Chess
Mary Reel	*vs*	George Williamson
Pat. Hamil for use	*vs*	Jas. D. M'Donald
Francis Grimes & wife	*vs*	James M'Donald
Catherine Wiley	*vs*	John Carr
James Neiley	*vs*	James Boyles
Wm. Valentine	*vs*	Thomas Jones
S. Peebles & others	*vs*	Cd. Roth and others
John Huey and others	*vs*	Andrew Jack
John Mate	*vs*	Conrad Eary
Samuel Davis	*vs*	Wm. Thompson
Joseph Mitchell	*vs*	Samuel Beatty
Nathaniel Points	*vs*	Robert Smith
John Thompson	*vs*	J. Campbell and wf.
James Cubbage	*vs*	*G.* and J. Cubbage
James *Richardson*	*vs*	James Mahan
James H. Willey	*vs*	John Carr
Thomas Bracken	*vs*	*Robert Robertson*
Adm's of W. *M'*Cormick	*vs*	John Wilkins jr.
Joseph Loyd	*vs*	Ephraim Pentland
Arthur Brown	*vs*	Andrew *Richardson*
Robt. Ballentine	*vs*	Edward Patchell
Edward Patchell	*vs*	*Robt.* Ballentine
Andrew Spears	*vs*	S. and *R.* Vance
Adm's of J. Bousman	vs	Abraham *Mackey*
Thomas *Gordon*	*vs*	James Kerr
Betsey *Gillam*	*vs*	Thomas Young
Joseph Breeden	*vs*	John Scott
John *Ross*	*vs*	Henderson & Bowman
Ex's of Fra. Wilson	*vs*	J Huey & T. Sands
Arthur Brown	*vs*	John Woods
James *Robinson*	*vs*	West Elliot
Robert Beatty	*vs*	*D.* Glen & T. *M'*Kee
James *Daib*	*vs*	John Iustone
Timothy *Murphy*	*vs*	John Osborne and wf.
Sally *M'*Curdy	*vs*	James Wilson
Adamson Tannehill	*vs*	Admrs. of Wm. Irwin
Thomas Fletcher	*vs*	*Robert* Kilgore
Ann M'Cully	*vs*	Robert Flemming
Bracken and Briceland	*vs*	Benjamin *Robinson*
Philip *Mowry*	*vs*	John *D.* Littleford
Arthur *Mullen*	*vs*	William *Ritchie*
same	*vs*	same and wife
John Burkholder	*vs*	Peter *Declary*
Wm. Fulton, assee.	*vs*	James Brison
Ad's. of Jas. Tucker	*vs*	Lane and Th. *Davis*
Robert Knox	*vs*	John Semple
John Armstrong	*vs*	Woolman *Gibson*
Bryan and Shlater	*vs*	Harper and Wilkinson
Alexander Beard	*vs*	David *M'*Ginnis
Joseph Davis	*vs*	Dunning *M'*Nair
same	*vs*	same

PRESLEY NEVILL, Proth'y.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 cents,)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED
AND THE
SURE ANCHOR CAST:
A SERMON,
Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,
Preached at Newburyport,
BY THE REV. JONH MURRAY:
To which is added
THE LAST JUDGEMENT,
A Poem, by Dr. Watts.

THIS pamphlet is richly worth the attention of every man who wishes to promote the principles of piety, virtue, and moral duty in his family. Its style is peculiarly fascinating to young people, and the author's address to the widow of the deceased, is feeling, consoling, and sympathetic, and his admonitions to the orphan children do great credit to his heart.

Jan. 4, 1809.

LOTTERY
FOR THE
Encouragement of Useful Arts.

23D DAY'S DRAWING.

PRIZE of $. 1,000—No. 186333.

Prizes of $. 50—Nos. 41754 170757 197931 113290 185619 13545 135311 33574 121944 66206.

Prizes of $.20—Nos. 61840* 187899 25728 31586 36831 57042 98788.

Prizes of $.10—Nos. 43799 74435 164110 63499* 131243 52618* 119994 179965 83184 86430 14956 173623.

Machines.

Nos. 43050 111367 119198 142468 107931 137164 5628 367 65658 148892 63454 62745 35227 195779 64527 149887 74392 47328 128495 141653 53964 73021 18092 58120 101868 133888 31684 82194 164833 32091 14997 167622 160261 105448.

Composition Rights.

Nos. 108493 62028 84693 114529 39987 105566 42299 118837 156145 121551 55506 128950 100572 34087 119039 109689 194731 12334 127180 185159 163818 44040 101649 187578 139503 110766 159835 43758 121771 47844 118002 184439 25433 181124 130314 53997.

* *Sold by Hope & Co.*

☞ Only five days more to finish this Lottery, and all the capital Prizes in the wheel.

State of the Wheel.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars	
2 Prizes of	5,000		each.
2	of 1,000		each.

And several of 100, 50, and 10 Dollars.

TICKETS
In the above Lottery, and others, now drawing in Philadelphia, Sold at
HOPE & Co's
Lottery Office and Book Store,
Between Second and Third Streets,
In Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Universalist Church Lottery.

27TH AND 28TH DAYS' DRAWING.

PRIZES of 100 Dollars—Nos. 8011, 12218.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 9690, 10921.

Prizes of 12 dollars---Nos. 259 400 49 697 1760 1463 2359 2286 2127 2824 3573 3696 3499 5696 6711 6542 6163 6808 6568 7731 7242 7048 7484 8556 9000 9168 9155 9646 9786 10604 10970 10807 10194 10734 10565 11293 11903 12455 12262 12333 12008 222 1693 1899 2038 2891 2645 2146 3663 4021 4504 5037 5926 6086 6057 6586 6139 6183 7494 7341 8473 8210 9774 9125 9916 10273 10137 10103 10660 10842 11458 11845 12355.

Present state of the Wheel.

1 Prize of		15,000	DOLLARS.
1	of	10,000	
1	of	4,000	
1	of	2,000	
1	of	1,000	
3	of	500	
5	of	400	
3	of	300	
12	of	200	
32	of	100	
63	of	50	

Besides a number of 12 dollar prizes.

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
HOPE & Co.
Market street, Pittsburgh.
February 1, 1809.

ZADOK CRAMER
Has just received a few copies of the first volume of a work which ought to engage the attention of every farmer of taste in the United States, a work deserving a place in every scientific reader's library:

MEMOIRS OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
AGRICULTURE:
Containing Communications on various subjects
IN
HUSBANDRY & RURAL AFFAIRS;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A STATISTICAL ACCOUONT
OF THE
SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace may be established throughout our borders."

OF this valuable institution the hon. judge Peters is president, and Dr. James Mease, secretary. Their labours are bestowed to the society for the good of the American people. The profits arising from the sale of the book they now present to the public, are to be applied to the funds for bestowing *Premiums* to artists, manufacturers, and farmers; for useful experiments in agriculture; for specimens of fine cloth, &c. &c. and as such it ought, and will, no doubt, be generously encouraged by an enlightened people.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

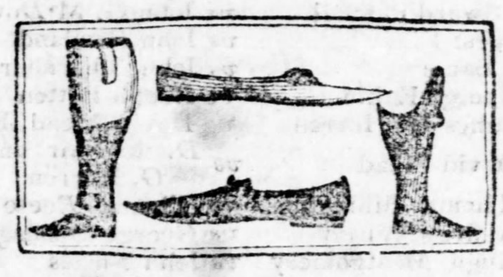
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.

Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

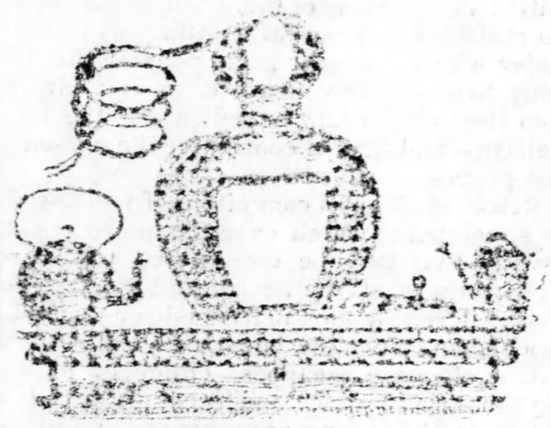
Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

N. DAVIDSON,

No. 239, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Has just received and offers for Sale a general assortment of

COTTON GOODS,

TO WIT:—

CORDS, velvets and thicksetts,
7-8 calicoes and chintzes } handsome fashionable patterns.
9-8 full chintz }
Cambric, jaconet and other British muslins
India muslins of every description
Sheeting ditto
Long and short yellow nankeens, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

Orders punctually executed and forwarded, payable 4 months after receipt of goods.

Philadelphia, *December* 25th, 1808.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3s. Tow Linen at 2s. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

LOST,

Yesterday afternoon, a number BANK NOTES, amounting to Fifty or Sixty Dollars or more. Whoever finds them, & will leave them at Mr. William's tavern, sign of Thomas Jefferson, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price 6 cents single, 4 dols. 80 cts per gross)

AT ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

A HISTORY

OF

THE BIG LETTERS,

Intended for the instruction and amusement

Of all the

Little Children in the Nation.

BY EDWARD DOGOOD,

A little Boy eight years old.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.